

Congress did a great day's work on Monday of this week. In the Senate, the most important business was transacted in executive session, and resulted in the passage of a resolution non-concurring in the President's reasons for removing Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War. The vote against the President was remarkably large, and was a strictly party vote with one exception. Mr. Ross, of Kansas, did not vote with the Republican Senators. This decision of the Senate throws us into a new era of political legislation. No such instance has ever occurred before and it was impossible, as the law under which the Senate took this action is a recent enactment. The change of administration in the war offices appears to have taken place quietly, Gen. Grant retiring and Mr. Stanton taking the seat he has so long occupied at his desk, as if he had not been out of office.

In the House, the deepest interest attaches to the debate on the Supreme Court. A resolution was passed which makes it illegal for the Court to promulgate a decision against an act of Congress, except with the concurrence of two thirds of the Justices. This restores the Court, in this respect, to the power granted it in the beginning of the government when the number of Justices was five instead of nine, as now. Since that time the circumstances of the country have so changed and its growth has been such, that an increase of the Court has been necessary, and the proportion of votes necessary to a decision has become less. It is a democratic measure,—or, as they say at this day, conservative,—to guard well the power vested in an irresponsible body, whose decisions are final, whose word is law and cannot be reversed without the tedious process of altering the Constitution.

Gen. Butler in Virginia.

A dispatch from Richmond says Gen. Butler arrived at that city on Monday, and a large concourse of negroes assembled at the depot to greet him and give him an enthusiastic reception. A procession was formed, of colored men, preceded by delegations from the various colored societies and a large number of prominent Republicans of this city, in coaches, and he was escorted by them to his hotel.

He addressed an immense crowd at the African Church, to-night. He advocated equal political rights for the blacks, equal powers in the Government and an equal burden in supporting it. The land should bear its part of taxation, and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time for consultation, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did think his audience now expected it. He argued against the folly of the Southern people remaining out of the Union, hoping for better terms. These they could not get, for, whatever other changes might take place, the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

In the Convention, to-day, a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the property of relieving Virginia from her debt incurred prior to and during the war, was introduced and laid over.

An amendment embodying the recognition of the Dey in the bill of rights, was adopted.

An article, declaring that Virginia shall ever remain one of the United States, and a substitute to the effect that the Government of the United States can only be dissolved by consent of a majority, or an armed revolution, were introduced, both by Republicans, and were discussed until the committee rose.

A resolution declaring secession null and void, and the citizens of the Southern States citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed.

The Case of Secretary Stanton.

The Senate action, in executive session on Monday, resulted in non-concurrence with the President's action in the suspension of Secretary Stanton by the following vote, thirty-five to six:

Yates, Meese, Anthony, Cameron, Catell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Craig, Dake, Edwards, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Fitchington, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, N.Y., Paterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Raymond, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams and Wilson.

Nays—Meese, Bayard, Buckley, Davis, Dixon, Dwight and Paterson of Tennessee.

Absent—Meese, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Ross, Faubus, Sherman, Sprague, Willey and Vates.

The session lasted from one o'clock to seven. The injunction of secession was removed from both the majority and minority reports. Before the adjournment a resolution was passed directing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the President, General Grant and Mr. Stanton of the action taken in the matter. These notifications have already been delivered. Mr. Stanton expressed great satisfaction upon the receipt of the official information.

Holders of GOVERNMENT Bonds and other valuable securities and papers are referred to the advertisement of the "Union Safe Deposit Vaults," of Boston, which will be found in to day's paper. The establishment of these Vaults meets a want which has long been felt by a large majority of the community. Every precaution has been taken to secure absolute safety, both from fire and burglars, and the public can feel perfectly safe in depositing property there. The institution is under the immediate management of Mr. Henry Lee, of the well known Banking House of Lee, Higginson & Co., 16 State Street, Boston, where the Vaults are located. Circulars, giving full particulars of terms, conditions, etc., will be sent to any address upon application to the Manager.

(For the Daily News.)

Christian Union.

Mr. BROWN.—A certain Asstle King, having a number of Moleswells in his combolous, and having learned that a molesman would rather die than taste of pork, resolved to put this matter to the test. He prepared a sumptuous feast at which the principal viand was swine's flesh, nicely roasted, and having invited all the Moleswells within reach, told them as they stood before the table, in a horor stricken row, their stomachs heaving with nauseous anticipations, that they must either partake or lose their heads. In short, the alternative was, "roast hog or die."

A tempting morsel labelled "Christian Union" has recently been nicely prepared and presented to the Christian public. Some Christians are considerably in doubt whether the quality of the food is exactly expressed in the label and so prefer not to partake.—But there seems a disposition in "christian quarters" to suspend the morsel with charitable fore-though and thumb under the noses of these refusaria while a charitable voice seems charitably to invite to a dilemma something like that presented to the unfortunate moleswells.

EVESING SCHOOL.—Since the festival held by this school, we hear that the number in regular attendance has greatly increased, including several of a more advanced age than formerly. A few evenings since the lady pupils presented Miss Ellery a fine copy of Bayard Taylor's poems, as a token of their appreciation of her labors in charge of the school. This evening school is doing an excellent work.

ARTISTS.—We have been favored with some samples of printing done for the use of the public schools. As is proper in such cases, the artistic excellence is such as must make a decided impression on the minds of the pupils who are to be taught lessons of neatness and good taste, by example as well as precept. As the names of the printers are not on the sheets submitted to us, we cannot give due credit but will probably do so at some future time. The city, or some of its officials are probably entitled to the praise which these singular specimens of typography are.

It will doubtless be a surprise to your correspondent "Charity" to learn that Baptists have not stricken from their bibles the 13th chap. of 1st Cor. His surprise will of course reach astonishment when he learns that Baptists believe in brotherly love. And his astonishment will go beyond bounds when he learns that they think they do love, not only members of their own denominations but also every one of whatever denomination in whom the spirit of Christ appears.

It may also well be remind him that the spirit of Christianity is by many supposed to involve not only love to men, but also loyalty to the teachings of Christ and his apostles in the New Testament.

Now the general understanding of union meetings is that no one who joins them shall be required to give up his conscientious belief. The union is on points on which all are agreed. A certain unscrupulous female was willing to be converted and loved, but only on one condition: "Love me, love my dog." Now there is a large and influential denomination in this State who happen to be in the unfortunate condition of those suitors who are willing to kiss the woman, but not the dog. They are willing to acknowledge the true Christian spirit but are not willing to approve of what they consider error. Christian charity is a good thing. But if it is good to be recommended it is good also to be exercised by those who recommend it.

Now on another point. The meetings of the week culminated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at the close of the last meeting. All denominations present were invited to partake.

This practice is known to be in direct opposition to the practice and belief of the denomination mentioned. Of course it seems a very generous thing to give a free invitation to this sect. It also seems very generous in a fast young man to treat his friends. But the thing assumed a different aspect when we learn that the means by which he does this are not his own. It becomes a very cheap generosity.

Now whether Baptists are right or wrong, they have a conviction that it is not their supper that they spread, but the Lord's, and that therefore his rules and not theirs must govern it. It is on such grounds as these that certain churches in this city felt bound to disown the movement so recently made among us.

"Charity" long to see the scenes of Sunday night repeated every three months.—Now "charity" suffers long and is kind if your correspondent will suffer only a little longer he will be fully satisfied, as a prophet has risen among us. Variations from a high source allow it in one year the whole of the denomination in question will wheel into the open communion line. Perhaps the repetition of these meetings quarterly, however, will not be this year, especially if the troublesome denomination is occasionally reminded that it is "stiff-necked, straight faced, and hard shelled."

JOHN.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The House committee on freedmen's affairs have about come to the conclusion that the Freedmen's Bureau cannot wholly be dispensed with so early as next July, when it expires by limitation. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Eliot, has therefore introduced a bill continuing it, if necessary, until July, 1869. The Secretary of War is authorized, however, to discontinue its operations in any State as soon as reconstruction is effected and representatives are admitted to Congress, provided that the educational branch shall not be discontinued until such State has made full provision for educating the children of freedmen. The bill further authorizes the commissioner to use any unexpended funds of the Bureau in educating the freedmen and refugees, and also the retention in service on the present pay of any Veteran Reserve Corps officers whose services may be needed by the Bureau.

BENEFIT OF A RAILROAD.—A vast amount of trouble is saved to the Dighton and Taunton people, this winter, by the new branch of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. The vessels that bring coal to the Treasury in the Confederate Government by means of the facilities afforded by that position, Gov. Aiken who, before the war, was one of the richest men in the State, has now barely enough to live upon, and the great body of the planters, traders and business men, who once had handsome properties, are now utterly destitute. Some have considerable tracts of land but no money to buy the implements required for its cultivation.

It is asserted that, with possibly one other exception, Mr. Trenholm is the only man in South Carolina who has what will pass for a respectable income on his property. He is very rich, and his wealth was acquired while he was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Government by means of the facilities afforded by that position. Gov. Aiken who, before the war, was one of the richest men in the State, has now barely enough to live upon, and the great body of the planters, traders and business men, who once had handsome properties, are now utterly destitute. Some have considerable tracts of land but no money to buy the implements required for its cultivation.

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About Town.

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THEATRE.—The New Opera House was overflowed last night on the opening of Booth's Boston Company.

ACCIDENT.—The steamboat train, yes-

terday morning, burst a tube while on the way to Boston and was detained at Portland nearly two hours.

POSTMORTEM.—Our readers will notice by

reference to our advertising columns that the sale of Real Estate which was to

have taken place to-day is postponed until

tomorrow at the same time and place.

SKATING.—Yesterday a large number of persons improved the opportunity of indulging in this "national pastime," but the snow of to day cuts them off. There is

plenty of ice in all the places where skating is practicable, but at no time has it been as

smooth and in as good condition as in other

years.

EVESING SCHOOL.—Since the festival held by this school, we hear that the number in regular attendance has greatly increased, including several of a more ad-

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tion in this city who happen to be in the unfortunate

condition of those suitors who are willing to kiss the woman, but not the dog.

Indeed, that meeting, and particularly the service of the Holy Communion, was the most impractical and beautiful scene of the kind I ever witnessed.

The six clergymen, of different denominations, uniting in the service; the deacons of three denominations distributing the elements; the vast audience, completely filling the spacious edifice, standing and singing a hymn of union, reciting the Apostles' Creed and offering the Lord's prayer, in union, and then, with such reverence and solemnity, all Christians present, representing every Protestant church in our city, partaking of the symbols expressing their common faith in one Savior and God, was a spectacle of such sublimity as well

crowned the meetings of the week, and beautifully illustrated the theme of that Sunday, which was CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

I earnestly urge you to read this article, and then, with your correspondents, therefore, Mr. Editor, in expressing a wish that such impartial and useful services may be held more frequently than once a year, during the week of prayer. As they have been productive of such spiritual edification to those engaged in them, it is a good suggestion to those who recommend it.

Now on another point. The meetings of the week culminated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at the close of the last meeting.

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denomination is occasionally reminded that it is "stiff-necked, straight faced, and hard shelled."

JOHN.

ACCIDENT.—Capt. Thomas Bowen, last night, was thrown from his wagon, on North Main street, and somewhat injured. So far as appears at the time, the injuries were not serious.

SKATING.—Skaters found a smooth and hard surfaced ice yesterday at Meltingpot, and large numbers improved it.

L. O. O. F.—The officers of R. W. Grand Lodge of L. O. O. F. for the State of Rhode Island met in Old Fellow's Hall, last evening for the purpose of installing the officers elect of Hope Lodge No. 4. M. W. Grand Master James A. Smith presided.

The following is a list of officers of Hope Lodge No. 4.

Stephen C. Arnold, Noble Grand,

Geo. J. Hazard, Vice Grand,

Peter S. Whitman, Recording Secretary,

Calvin E. Nightingale, Warden,

Albert G. Sprague, Conductor

William H. Shepard, O. G.

Nicholas C. Briggs, I. G.

Henry B. Winslow, R. H. S. N. G.

John A. Fitcham, R. H. S. N. G.

George W. Lindsay, R. H. S. N. G.

John F. Morris, R. H. S. N. G.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cheap Paper.

French Note Paper, 15 cents per

Quire.

Commercial Note Paper, 8 cents per

Quire.

Another Lot of Photo Comp. Albums.

NEW LOT OF STEREOSCOPES, \$1.25,
\$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00.

DRAWING CLASS TAKE NOTICE,

A New Stock of DRAWING BOOKS

Just received.

New Books.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1868.

MEMOIRS FROM KENTUCKY,

by Saxy, P. M.

NAPOLEON AND BUCHNER,

by L. Muhlbach.

PLAYING FOR HIGH STAKES.

WARD, Agent,

130 Thames St.

NEW OPERA HOUSE
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

J. B. BOOTH, Lessee and Manager.

THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 10.

One More Night.

COMMEMORATIVE BENEFIT TO

Mr. Wyman Marshall,

The Celebrated TRAGEDIAN, who will re-

present his famous character of "JEW" in

the Drama of the

Rag-Picker of Paris,

Mrs. WEBSTER, etc., etc.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE

PARADE OF

40 WINKS.

SPRIGGINS, Mr. James Lewis,

50 Tickets to be had at the Box Office from Thursday

6 to 10 o'clock.

THEIR'S:

For a year or less period.

Government and all other Coupon Se-

curities, or those transferable by

order, including Bonds, etc., \$1,000 per \$1000

Government and all other Securities,

not transferable by delivery.

Gold Coin or Bullion.

Silver Coin or Bullion.

Bills of Exchange, etc., etc., etc.,

and all other Securities.

and will act as sureties in the collection of principal

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